

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

ARNOLD BULLINGER, TRAVIS CONQUEST, and
BRETT FERRARO,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SAINT-GOBAIN PERFORMANCE PLASTICS CORP.,
and HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC. f/k/a
ALLIED-SIGNAL INC.,

Defendants.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT

Case No.: 1:16-CV-0954 (LEK/DJS)

Plaintiffs, ARNOLD BULLINGER, TRAVIS CONQUEST, and BRETT FERRARO by
and through their undersigned counsel, hereby allege:

INTRODUCTION

1. The Village of Hoosick Falls in upstate New York, once known as the “Home of New York State’s Best Tasting Water,”¹ is today sadly known for having water tainted by a deadly chemical known as perfluorooctanoic acid or PFOA.

2. For decades, the operators of a plastics plant on McCaffrey Street, which used PFOA to manufacture products resistant to heat, stain, and water, carelessly discharged PFOA into the environment, contaminating the groundwater and water supply of Hoosick Falls. Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corp. (“Saint-Gobain”) currently owns the plant, and AlliedSignal Inc., now known as Honeywell International Inc. (“Honeywell”), used to own it.

3. The New York Department of Environmental Conservation has identified Saint-Gobain and Honeywell as parties responsible for contaminating the groundwater and water supply in Hoosick Falls with PFOA.²

¹ Associated Press :”Hoosick Falls Wins Contest for Best Water,” Schenectady Gazette, September 1, 1987.

4. Plaintiffs seek recovery from Defendants for injuries, damages and losses suffered by the Plaintiffs, who suffered injuries as a result of exposure to the introduction of Perfluorooctanoic acid (“PFOA”) and other toxic substances into the drinking water of Hoosick Falls, in an amount to exceed \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest, costs, and attorneys’ fees.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) because Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corp. has its principal place of business in Pennsylvania and Honeywell International Inc. has its principal place of business in New Jersey, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00.

6. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendants conducts substantial business in this District and Plaintiffs’ claims arose in this judicial district, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS AS TO ALL COUNTS

PLAINTIFFS

7. Plaintiff Arnold Bullinger is a citizen and resident of Hoosick Falls, NY, residing at 6 White Street, Hoosick Falls, NY 12090. Mr. Bullinger is a renter and obtains his water from a municipal well.

8. Plaintiff Arnold Bullinger has been exposed to high levels of PFOA, has elevated levels of PFOA in his blood, has been diagnosed with guttate psoriasis, has kidney problems, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and is at an increased risk of several health effects, including but not limited to effects on the liver and the immune system, high cholesterol, changes in thyroid hormone, and kidney and testicular cancer.

9. Plaintiff Arnold Bullinger has a legitimate fear of developing cancer and/or other diseases as a result of the PFOA exposure he has sustained.

² See Orders on Consent and Administrative Settlement, Index No. CO 4-21060212-18 and CO 4-20160415-79, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation State Superfund Program, ECL §27-1301 *et seq.*

10. Plaintiff Travis Conquest is a citizen and resident of Hoosick Falls, NY, residing at 99 Classic Street, Hoosick Falls, NY 12090 as a renter. Mr. Conquest obtains water from a municipal well.

11. Plaintiff Travis Conquest has been exposed to high levels of PFOA, has elevated levels of PFOA in his blood, and is at an increased risk of several health effects, including but not limited to effects on the liver and the immune system, high cholesterol, changes in thyroid hormone, and kidney and testicular cancer.

12. Plaintiff Travis Conquest has a legitimate fear of developing cancer and/or other diseases as a result of the PFOA exposure he has sustained.

13. Plaintiff Brett Ferraro was a citizen and resident of Hoosick Falls, NY, for 13 years until March 2015, and he currently resides in Troy, NY.

14. While he resided in Hoosick Falls, NY, Plaintiff Brett Ferraro was exposed to high levels of PFOA, has elevated levels of PFOA in his blood, and is at an increased risk of several health effects, including but not limited to effects on the liver and the immune system, high cholesterol, changes in thyroid hormone, and kidney and testicular cancer.

15. Plaintiff Travis Conquest has a legitimate fear of developing cancer and/or other diseases as a result of the PFOA exposure he has sustained.

DEFENDANTS

16. When reference is made in this Complaint to any act or omission of any of the Defendants, it shall be deemed that the officers, directors, agents, employees or representatives of the Defendants committed or authorized such act or omission, or failed to adequately supervise or properly control or direct their employees while engaged in the management, direction, operation or control of the affairs of Defendants, and did so while acting within the scope of their duties, employment or agency.

17. The term “Defendant” or “Defendants” refers to all Defendants named herein jointly and severally.

18. Upon information and belief, each of the Defendants are responsible, negligently, intentionally and/or in some actionable manner, for the events and happenings referred to herein, and caused and continue to cause injuries and damages legally thereby to Plaintiffs, as alleged, either through each Defendant's own conduct or through the conduct of their agents, servants or employees, or due to the ownership, maintenance or control of the instrumentality causing them injury, or in some other actionable manner.

19. Defendant SAINT-GOBAIN PERFORMANCE PLASTICS CORPORATION (“Saint-Gobain”) is a foreign company with its principal place of business located at 750 East Swedesford Road, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, doing business in the State of New York.

20. Defendant Saint-Gobain is a multinational corporation based in Paris with more than 350 years of engineered material expertise. Defendant Saint-Gobain is one of the top 100 largest industrial companies in the world with € 43.2 billion in sales and 193,000 employees in 64 countries. Defendant Saint-Gobain employs approximately 1,200 people in the State of New York.

21. Defendant Saint-Gobain is the world’s leading producer of engineered, high-performance polymer products, serving virtually every major industry across the globe. Saint-Gobain businesses support these key industries in bringing advanced technology polymer products and using them in the most demanding applications.

22. Defendant HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL, INC. (“Honeywell”), f/k/a Allied-Signal, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with its principal executive office at 115 Tabor Road, Morris Plains, New Jersey, doing business in the State of New York.

23. Defendant Honeywell is a Fortune 100 company with a global workforce of approximately 130,000. It serves a variety of industries, including the specialty chemicals industry.

24. In 1999, Allied-Signal, Inc. acquired Honeywell. The combined company adopted Honeywell's name, however, because of name recognition.

25. Allied-Signal was an aerospace, automotive, and engineering company that was created through the 1985 merger of Allied Corp. and Signal Companies. Together, these companies had operated in the United States since at least the early 1920s. Prior to the merger, a significant portion of Allied Corp.'s business was concerned with the chemical industry.

26. Defendants, at various times herein, and described more fully below, operated the Facility at 14 McCaffrey Street in the Village of Hoosick Falls, New York.

PFOA Background

27. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA, also known as C8 or perfluorooctanoate) is a man-made, manufactured chemical not found in nature that belongs to a group of fluorine-containing chemicals called perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs). These chemicals were and are used to make household and commercial products that resist heat and chemical reactions, and repel oil, stains, grease, and water.

28. In 1947, the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M) began producing PFOA via electrochemical fluorination.

29. PFOA was once widely used in nonstick cookware, in surface coatings for stain-resistant carpets and fabric, and in paper and cardboard food packaging (such as microwave popcorn bags and fast food containers). PFOA was also used in fire-fighting foam and in many products for the aerospace, automotive, building/construction, and electronics industries.

30. Over the years, a number of companies, including but not limited to, Arkema, Asahi, BASF, Clariant, Daikin, DuPont, and Solvay Selexis have manufactured PFOA within the United States.

31. PFOA is a fluorine-containing chemical that is primarily used in the production of fluoropolymers such as poly-tetra-fluoro-ethylene (“PTFE”). Upon information and belief, PFOA was a component of the PTFE that was used at the Facility located at 14 McCaffrey Street, Hoosick Falls, NY 12090.

32. PFOA is readily absorbed after consumption or inhalation, and it accumulates primarily in the blood stream, kidney and liver.

33. In 2006, eight major PFOA manufacturers agreed to participate in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (“EPA”) PFOA Stewardship Program. The participating companies made voluntary commitments to reduce product content and facility emissions of PFOA and related chemicals by 95%, no later than 2010.

34. As of May 2016, the EPA has issued Lifetime Health Advisories and Health Effects Support Documents for PFOA and PFOS.³ The EPA identifies the concentration of PFOA or PFOS in drinking water at or below which health effects are not anticipated to occur over a lifetime of exposure at 70 parts per trillion. While health advisories are non-regulatory, they reflect the EPA’s assessment of the best available peer-reviewed science.

35. PFOA gets into the environment from industrial facilities that make PFOA or use PFOA to make other products. It also enters the environment when released from PFOA-containing consumer products during their use and disposal.

36. PFOA can remain in the environment, particularly in water, for many years. PFOA can move through soil and into groundwater, or be carried in air.

³ Lifetime Health Advisories and Health Effects Support Documents for Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate, 81 Fed. Reg. 101 (May 25, 2016)

37. Human studies show associations between increased PFOA levels in blood and an increased risk of several health effects, including effects on the liver, the immune system, high cholesterol levels, increased risk of high blood pressure, changes in thyroid hormone, ulcerative colitis (autoimmune disease), pre-eclampsia (a complication of pregnancy that includes high blood pressure), and kidney and testicular cancer.

38. These injuries can arise months or years after exposure to PFOA.

39. PFOA's extreme persistence in the environment and its toxicity, mobility and bioaccumulation potential, pose potential adverse effects to human health and the environment.

PFOA in Hoosick Falls

40. The facility located at 14 McCaffrey Street, Hoosick Falls, NY, 12090 (the "Facility") began operation in or about 1955. At the time, Dodge Fiber owned and operated the Facility.

41. The property was sold to Oak Industries in 1967, which later sold the site to Allied-Signal in 1986. Allied-Signal sold the facility to Furon Company (Furon) in 1997, and Defendant Saint-Gobain purchased the facility in or around 1999.

42. Defendant Saint-Gobain is the current owner and operator of the Facility.

43. Upon information and belief, the manufacture of stain and water resistant fabric has taken place at the Facility since 1967 throughout the successive owners.

44. Upon information and belief, Defendant Saint-Gobain continued to manufacture water and stain resistance fabric at the Facility from its purchase in 1999 until approximately 2004.

45. Upon information and belief, PFOA was used in the process of manufacturing water and stain resistance fabric at the Facility.

46. Saint-Gobain, Furon and Allied-Signal utilized trays for the application of the PFOA Solution to the fabric. Employees added the solution to the trays during production runs and recovered most of the solution at the end of the run each shift.

47. Defendants' employees, however, at the direction of corporate officers, washed out and discharged the remaining PFOA Solution from the trays into drains on a daily basis during each shift. Upon information and belief, those floor drains resulted in the discharge of PFOA into the soil and, in turn, into the aquifer relied upon by Plaintiffs.

48. Upon information and belief, Defendants discharged and released PFOA into an underground aquifer, which is the only source of drinking water for the residents of Hoosick Falls.

49. Upon information and belief, Saint-Gobain ran, on average, three shifts a day, five days a week at the Facility.

50. Upon information and belief, throughout the Oak Industries, Allied-Signal and Furon ownership of the McCaffrey facility, each company also used PFOA in a solid form as a part of a separate manufacturing process.

51. Allied-Signal also made pressure-sensitive tapes, Teflon-coated fabrics, and Teflon sheet, tape and laminates while it owned the McCaffrey plant.

52. Defendant Saint-Gobain also utilized PFOA in other processes at the McCaffrey facility between, upon information and belief, 1999 and approximately 2004.

53. Upon information and belief, PFOA seeped into the village's underground wells and aquifers when workers at the McCaffrey Street Plant, over a period of decades, cleaned smokestack filters and other equipment on the side of the hill outside the plant and flushed manufacturing byproducts into a storm drain.

54. Upon information and belief, Defendants discharged PFOA into the environment in other ways.

Discovery of PFOA Contamination in Hoosick Falls

55. The Village of Hoosick Falls operates and maintains a municipal water system for approximately 4,500 residents, with 1,300 service connections (as of 2014). The Village estimates that it provides water to approximately 95% of the Village's residents.⁴

56. This water system is served by three drilled wells and has an average daily demand of approximately 403,831 gallons (as of 2014).⁵

57. The Village has conducted numerous tests of the water since 2014.

58. The raw water in the three municipal wells has tested at ranges between 150 ng/L (ppt) to 662 ng/L (ppt).

59. Private wells tested as high as 412 ng/L (ppt).

60. The five (5) groundwater test wells near the Facility have tested as high as 18,000 ng/L.

61. The EPA Lifetime Health Advisory recommends PFOA levels not exceed 70 ppt.⁶

62. In August 2015, Defendant Saint-Gobain began its groundwater and soil sampling program at the McCaffrey Facility.

63. In November 2015, Defendant Saint-Gobain attended the monthly Village of Hoosick Falls board meeting to present the results of its sampling program to the public and notified the Board of its intention to fund granular activated carbon ("GAC") treatment at the water treatment plant. Saint-Gobain also agreed to establish and fund a free bottled water program for residents.

64. In a letter dated November 25, 2015, EPA Region 2 Administrator Judith Enck stated: "Based on the presence of PFOA above 400 ppt in Hoosick Falls public drinking water

⁴ Village of Hoosick Falls, *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Lifetime Health Advisories and Health Effects Support Documents for Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate, 81 Fed. Reg. 101 (May 25, 2016)

supply wells, it is recommended that an alternate drinking water source (e.g., bottled water) be provided to the users of the Hoosick Falls public water supply, until such time as PFOA concentrations in drinking water are brought consistently below the 400 ppt level.”

65. Residents were advised not to drink, cook, or use the water for basic necessities as a result of the PFOA contamination caused by Defendants.

66. In Hoosick Falls, until the bottled water program was put in place, most residents, including the above-named Plaintiffs, were getting their water from the municipal water supply, which has its intake wells at a distance of about 500 yards from the Facility owned and operated by Defendants.

67. Upon information and belief, no medical studies or surveys have been done in Hoosick Falls regarding the PFOA contamination.

68. On December 17, 2015, the EPA issued an EPA Statement on Hoosick Falls Water Contamination wherein “[the EPA] recommends that people **NOT** drink the water from the Hoosick Falls public water supply or use it for cooking” (emphasis in original).⁷

69. Shortly thereafter Saint-Gobain entered into an agreement with the Village whereby they agreed to provide free bottled water to the residents of the Village and to pay for the installation of a granulated active carbon (“GAC”) filter system to provide treatment for PFOA at the municipal water treatment plant.

70. On January 14, 2016, the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (“DEC”) and DOH requested the EPA to add Saint-Gobain and other possible sources of contamination in Hoosick Falls to the National Priorities List (“NPL”) under the federal Superfund program and to investigate the sources of contamination.

⁷ *EPA Statement on Hoosick Falls Water Contamination*, (December 17, 2015)

71. In a public meeting held on the same day, EPA officials admitted that designating Hoosick Falls as a Superfund site would hurt property values in the village.

72. On January 27, Governor Andrew Cuomo announced he had issued an emergency regulation to identify PFOA as a hazardous substance and the Facility as a state Superfund site. The Governor committed to allocating significant State of New York resources to investigate the source of PFOA, to conduct a Health Risk Analysis to establish a PFOA drinking water guidance level, to retest private wells, and to immediately install filtration systems at schools and other community gathering places.

73. On February 11, 2016, the DEC served a letter on Defendants Saint-Gobain and Honeywell International, which identified the Defendants as parties responsible for the PFOA contamination in the Village of Hoosick Falls water system now injuring Plaintiffs.

74. The DEC's investigation identified groundwater contamination at the Facility where Defendant Saint-Gobain and Defendant Honeywell International used PFOA for decades. Further, the DEC issued an emergency regulation identifying PFOA as a hazardous substance and the Facility as a state Superfund site.

75. The DEC demanded that Defendants enter into a Consent Order to “investigate the extent of the contamination, provide for interim remedial measures to protect public health and drinking water supplies, analyze the alternatives for providing clean and safe drinking water, and ultimately design and implement a comprehensive clean and remediation of contamination at or near the Properties.” The DEC also demanded “reimbursement of funds expended . . . in taking response actions at sites where hazardous substances have been released.”⁸

⁸ February 11, 2016 letter of Thomas Berkman, Deputy Commissioner and General Counsel, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Re: Demand related to Hoosick Falls Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Contamination.

76. According to DEC, “Both Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corporation (Saint-Gobain) and Honeywell International, Inc. (Honeywell), or their predecessors, have been identified as the owner, past owner, possible arranger, generator, transporter, supplier, operator, past operator, and/or successor thereto with respect to various industrial facilities at the Properties.”⁹

77. On February 16, 2016, DEC placed the Facility on The Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Program (the State Superfund Program) as a 2 site that “presents a significant threat to the public health and or/environment.”¹⁰

78. At this time, it is not known how long Plaintiffs had been drinking municipal water contaminated with PFOA, nor what the PFOA levels were prior to the first drinking water testing that was performed.

79. Upon information and belief, Defendants ownership and operation at these properties have resulted in releases of PFOA into the surrounding environment, as samples in the Village Water Supply, which is proximate to and downgradient of the Facility, show elevated levels of PFOA.

80. As a proximate result of the manner in which defendants disposed of PFOA and discharged it into the environment, PFOA contaminated the Village of Hoosick Falls’ groundwater and water supply system.

81. The water contamination in Hoosick Falls has made properties in the area less marketable and resulted in significant property devaluation, prompting the New York Department of Financial Services to meet with concerned property owners.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Public Notice, State Superfund Program, *Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Classification Notice* (February 16, 2016).

82. The water contamination in Hoosick Falls has also caused several banks to cut back and/or cease mortgage and refinancing activities in and around Hoosick Falls for fear of further property devaluation and/or the lack of access to potable water.

83. Defendants' discharge and release of PFOA into underground aquifers has caused Plaintiffs' exposure and increased risk of several health effects, including effects on the liver, the immune system, high cholesterol levels, increased risk of high blood pressure, changes in thyroid hormone, ulcerative colitis (autoimmune disease), and kidney and other cancers.

84. The February 11, 2016 DEC letter to Saint-Gobain and Honeywell (Allied-Signal) identified the two companies as potentially responsible parties for PFOA contamination in the Village, including the McCaffrey Street Site.¹¹

85. As a result, Defendants Saint-Gobain and Honeywell have entered into two enforceable Consent Orders to:

- i. Investigate the source and determine the full scope and extent of contamination at four Honeywell and two St. Gobain plants;
- ii. Investigate feasibility of an alternate water supply which may include a new well field, a surface water supply source, or an interconnection with an existing municipal water supply system, among others;
- iii. Fund the installation and maintenance of temporary and full capacity filtration systems for the Village municipal water supply;
- iv. Reimburse State for costs incurred for response and investigation into the contamination, and well sampling; and
- v. Continue to pay for bottled water for Village and Town residents until successful installation of the full capacity filtration system.¹²

86. Further, New York's own Senator, Charles Schumer, has been pushing to have the EPA fast-track efforts to have the Facility designated a Federal Superfund Site, listed on the National Priority List ("NPL").¹³

¹¹ February 11, 2016 letter of Thomas Berkman, Deputy Commissioner and General Counsel, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation *Re: Demand related to Hoosick Falls Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Contamination*.

¹² June 3, 2016 Press Release from the New York Department of Environmental Conservation, *New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Secures Agreement That Holds Saint Gobain & Honeywell Responsible for PFOA Contamination in Hoosick Falls Area*

CAUSES OF ACTION

**AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:
NEGLIGENCE**

91. Plaintiffs hereby repeat, reallege, and reiterate each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

92. This cause of action is brought pursuant to New York law.

93. Defendants knew or should have known that exposure to PFOA was hazardous to the environment and to human health.

94. Defendants knew or should have known that the manner in which they were handling and/or disposing PFOA would result in the contamination of the water supply in the Village of Hoosick Falls.

95. Defendants knew or should have known that safety precautions would be required to prevent the release of PFOA into the surrounding environment.

96. Defendants knew or should have known that it was unsafe and/or unreasonably dangerous to dispose of the PFOA contaminated material in the ways in which they did.

97. Defendants, as owners and operators of the Facility that utilized PFOA, owed Plaintiffs a cognizable duty to exercise reasonable care to ensure that contaminated substances at the Facility were disposed of reasonably and properly so as not to discharge hazardous or toxic substances, including PFOA, into the environment.

¹³ See May 12, 2016 Press Release of Senator Charles Schumer, *SCHUMER URGES EPA TO IMMEDIATELY RELEASE UPDATED DRINKING WATER GUIDELINES FOR PFOA & PFOS-RELATED CONTAMINATION; SENATOR SAYS RECENT DISCOVERIES OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN UPSTATE NY WATER SUPPLIES – LIKE HOOSICK FALLS – SHOW THAT COMMUNITIES MUST BE ARMED WITH MOST UP-TO-DATE STANDARDS TO ENSURE HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT ARE NOT COMPROMISED*

98. Defendants owed Plaintiffs a duty to ensure that the manufacturing processes they employed would not unreasonably jeopardize the drinking water supply (both the municipal and private wells) relied upon by the Hoosick Falls community.

99. Upon learning of the release of the contaminants, Defendants owed Plaintiffs a duty to act reasonably to remediate, contain, and eliminate the contamination before it injured Plaintiffs and/or to act reasonably to minimize the damage to Plaintiffs.

100. Defendants breached their duty by allowing PFOA to be released into the drinking water (both the municipal and private wells) of the Village of Hoosick Falls when they unreasonably disposed of PFOA contaminated material in such a manner that ensured the PFOA would enter into the environment and groundwater.

101. As such, the Defendants, negligently, gross negligently, recklessly, willfully, wantonly, and/or intentionally created the contamination of drinking water in and around the Plaintiffs' residence.

102. Defendants further breached the duties owed to the Plaintiffs by failing to take reasonable, adequate, and sufficient steps or actions to eliminate, correct, or remedy any contamination after it occurred.

103. Defendants' also breached their duties by failing to notify the Plaintiffs in a timely manner of the contamination of the Village of Hoosick Falls' drinking water.

104. Defendants' breaches of their duties were direct and proximate causes of Plaintiffs' damages and the imminent, substantial, and impending harm to health.

105. Defendants' breaches of their duties caused the drinking water in both the municipal and private wells to become contaminated with unsafe and dangerous levels of PFOA.

106. Plaintiffs suffered foreseeable injuries and damages as a proximate result of said Defendants' negligent breach of their duties as set forth above. At the time Defendants breached

their duties to Plaintiffs, Defendants' acts and/or failures to act posed recognizable and foreseeable possibilities of danger to Plaintiffs so apparent as to entitle Plaintiffs to be protected against such actions or inactions.

107. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek damages from Defendants, in an amount to be determined at trial, directly resulting from injuries to Plaintiffs' person, in a sufficient amount to compensate Plaintiffs for the injuries and losses sustained and to restore Plaintiffs to their original position, including but not limited to, personal injury, including the need for medical monitoring as an element of damages, and actual, consequential, and nominal damages, flowing from the negligence which are the natural and proximate result of Defendants' conduct in an amount to be proved at trial.

**AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION:
ABNORMALLY DANGEROUS ACTIVITY
AND ABSOLUTE AND STRICT LIABILITY**

108. Plaintiffs hereby repeat, reallege, and reiterate each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

109. In the alternative for the First Cause of Action, set forth above, Plaintiffs brings this claim pursuant to New York law.

110. Defendants' manufacturing, operational, and disposal practices as it related to material contaminated with PFOA and/or other ultra-hazardous toxins were negligent, reckless, and/or intentional and constituted an ultra-hazardous or abnormally dangerous activity for which Defendants are strictly liable.

111. The Defendants manufacture, use, mishandling, and disposal of material that contained PFOA was inappropriate, given PFOA's toxicity and danger to human health, at the Facility due to the Facility's proximity to the sources of drinking water (both municipal and private wells).

112. As a result, Defendants allowed or caused these ultra-hazardous and abnormally dangerous substances to leach into the land and ground water surrounding the Facility, including the potable water supply relied upon by Plaintiffs.

113. Further, Defendants' contamination of the potable water supply with PFOA creates the likelihood for personal injury and property damage to individuals who use and rely upon the water.

114. Defendants manufacture, use, mishandling, and disposal of PFOA and their reckless disregard for the consequences of their actions caused the existence of a high degree of harm to the Plaintiffs. Given the nature of PFOA, the likelihood of this harm was great. This is only underscored by the Facility being declared a State Superfund Site on January 27, 2016¹⁴ and the continued efforts of Sen. Charles Schumer to have the EPA fast-track efforts to have the Facility designated a Federal Superfund Site, listed on the National Priority List ("NPL").¹⁵

115. The risk of such activities outweighs any value associated with the same. As the result of the said ultra-hazardous or abnormally dangerous activities, Plaintiffs have suffered damages and imminent, substantial, and impeding harm to health, and will be forced to expend significant resources to safeguard their health, as well as health monitoring indefinitely for years and decades into the future.

116. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants are strictly liable in tort for personal injury sustained by Plaintiffs.

117. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek general damages from Defendants, in an amount to be determined at trial, directly resulting from Plaintiffs' injuries in a sufficient amount to compensate

¹⁴ See January 27, 2016 Press Release of Governor Cuomo, *Governor Cuomo Announces Immediate State Action Plan to Address Contamination in Hoosick Falls*

¹⁵ See May 12, 2016 Press Release of Senator Charles Schumer, *SCHUMER URGES EPA TO IMMEDIATELY RELEASE UPDATED DRINKING WATER GUIDELINES FOR PFOA & PFOS-RELATED CONTAMINATION; SENATOR SAYS RECENT DISCOVERIES OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN UPSTATE NY WATER SUPPLIES – LIKE HOOSICK FALLS – SHOW THAT COMMUNITIES MUST BE ARMED WITH MOST UP-TO-DATE STANDARDS TO ENSURE HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT ARE NOT COMPROMISED*

them for the injuries and losses and to restore Plaintiffs to their original position, including, but not limited to, injury to person, including medical monitoring, and direct, consequential, and nominal damages flowing from the nuisance which are the natural and proximate result of Defendants' conduct in an amount to be proved at trial.

AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION:

PRIVATE NUISANCE

118. Plaintiffs hereby repeat, reallege, and reiterate each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

119. This cause of action is brought pursuant to New York law.

120. Defendants' reckless, intentional and unreasonable, abnormally dangerous, and/or negligent acts and omissions, as alleged above, resulted in the discharge of PFOA into the environment, contaminating the municipal and private wells from which the Plaintiffs obtained drinking water.

121. The discharge of PFOA into the environment resulted in the contamination of the village's groundwater and water supply with hazardous levels of PFOA.

122. The contamination of the groundwater and water supply has prevented and/or continues to prevent Plaintiffs from consuming or using the water at their residence and constitutes a substantial interference with the right of Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of the residence.

123. The inability to use potable drinking water at Plaintiffs' residence has caused the Plaintiffs significant inconvenience and expense.

124. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for the damages that they have suffered as a result of Defendants' actions, the amount of which will be determined at trial, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

125. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek general damages from Defendants, in an amount to be determined at trial, directly resulting from injuries in a sufficient amount to compensate Plaintiffs for the injuries and losses and to restore Plaintiffs to their original position, including, but not limited to, injury to person, including the need for medical monitoring, and direct, consequential, and nominal damages flowing from the nuisance which are the natural and proximate result of Defendants' conduct in an amount to be proved at trial.

DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

126. Since Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiffs, final injunctive and declaratory relief is appropriate.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES

127. Plaintiffs hereby repeat, reallege, and reiterate each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

128. Upon information and belief, Defendants engaged in willful, wanton, malicious, and or/reckless conduct that caused the foregoing damage, and nuisance, upon the Plaintiffs, disregarding their protected rights.

129. Defendants' willful, wanton, malicious, and/or reckless conduct includes but is not limited to Defendants' failure to take all reasonable measures to ensure PFOA-containing waste would be effectively disposed of and not discharged into the surrounding environment.

130. Defendants have caused great harm water supplies of Plaintiffs and demonstrated an outrageous conscious disregard for Plaintiffs' safety with implied malice, warranting the imposition of punitive damages.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, and request the following relief from the Court:

- A. a declaration that Defendants acted with negligence, gross negligence, and/or willful, wanton, and careless disregard for the health, safety, and property rights of Plaintiffs.
- B. an order requiring that Defendants implement a testing and monitoring protocol to test Plaintiffs' drinking water, and to implement appropriate remedial measures.
- C. an order establishing a medical monitoring protocol for Plaintiffs.
- D. an award to Plaintiffs of general, compensatory, exemplary, consequential, nominal, and punitive damages;
- E. an order for an award of attorney fees and costs, as provided by law;
- F. an award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law, and
- G. an order for all such other relief the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of any and all issues in this matter so triable pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b).

Respectfully submitted,

NAPOLI SHKOLNIK PLLC

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